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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/552,390	05/30/2006	Neil Russell Foster	MAP1130	4759
28213	7590	02/15/2011	EXAMINER	
DLA PIPER LLP (US) 4365 EXECUTIVE DRIVE SUITE 1100 SAN DIEGO, CA 92121-2133			ZALASKY, KATHERINE M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1777	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/552,390

**Applicant(s)**

FOSTER ET AL.

**Examiner**

KATHERINE ZALASKY

**Art Unit**

1777

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 October 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 10-12, 26, 27 and 29-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 10-12, 26, 27 and 29-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-940)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20101022
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Claim Status**

1. **Claims 1-7, 10-12, 26-27, and 29-31**, as amended 22 October 2010, are currently pending. **Claims 8-9, 13-25, and 28** are cancelled.

### **Claim Interpretation**

2. It is noted that **claims 1-7, 10-12, 27, and 29-31** are directed to an apparatus. Regarding limitations recited in these claims which are directed to a manner of operating disclosed apparatus, it is noted that neither the manner of operating a disclosed device nor material or article worked upon further limit an apparatus claim. Said limitations do not differentiate apparatus claims from prior art. See MPEP § 2114 and 2115. Further, it has been held that process limitations do not have patentable weight in an apparatus claim. See *Ex parte Thibault*, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969) that states “Expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof and to an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim.”
3. Moreover, statements in the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention which do not result in a structural difference (or, in the case of process claims, manipulative difference) between the claimed invention and the prior art do not limit the claim and do not distinguish over the prior art apparatus (or process). See, e.g., *In re Otto*, 312 F.2d 937, 938, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963); *In re Sinex*, 309 F.2d 488, 492, 135 USPQ 302, 305 (CCPA 1962).

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112**

4. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 27 recites the limitation "the pressure vessel" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
6. Claims 1-7, 11, 27, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mertens (DE 19714790, citations from machine translation).

Regarding claim 1, Mertens discloses an apparatus comprising:

an outer chamber for containing a dense gas, wherein the outer chamber is an autoclave (Figure 2, autoclave 10, container 11);

an inlet for supplying dense gas as a solvent (inlet 23, inlet nozzle 19, inlet nozzle 21);

a porous chamber within the outer chamber for containing a substance for dissolution or suspension with the solvent, the porous chamber having a wall which allows passage of solvent and the substance dissolved or suspended in the solvent (filter 1), and

an outlet for removing solvent and solution and/or dispersion from the outer chamber (exhaust 25, overflow pipe 24) and a turbulence means for creating turbulence within the porous chamber, wherein the turbulence creating means comprises a drive means to rotate the porous chamber within the outer chamber (turntable 13, stepping drive 14, 15).

Regarding **claim 2**, Mertens discloses the apparatus wherein the inlet in the outer chamber supplies solvent directly to a mouth communicating with the porous chamber (air nozzle 19).

Regarding **claim 3**, Mertens discloses the apparatus wherein the inlet is in the wall of the outer chamber (inlet 23).

Regarding **claim 4**, Mertens discloses the apparatus wherein the inlet supplies solvent to the porous chamber and the region between the porous chamber and the outer chamber (air nozzle 21).

Regarding **claim 5**, Mertens discloses the apparatus wherein the porous chamber is further provided with a longitudinally extending shaft communicating with the solvent inlet of the porous chamber (air nozzle 19, shaft extending into the porous chamber with inlet opening at end).

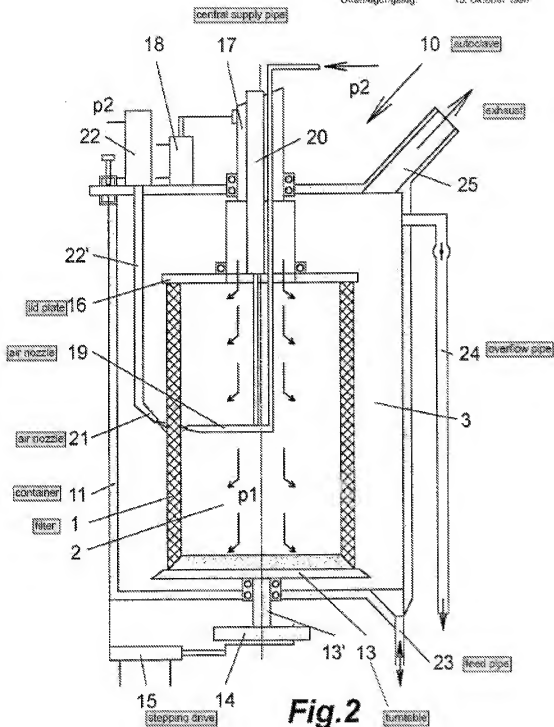
Regarding **claim 6**, Mertens discloses the apparatus wherein the shaft is porous or perforated (air nozzle 19, shaft extending into the porous chamber with inlet opening at end, thus it is porous).

Regarding **claim 7**, Mertens discloses the apparatus wherein the porous chamber is adapted to receive the substance in the region around the longitudinally extending shaft and the porous chamber is adapted to receive solvent through the shaft (Figure 2, air nozzle 21, air nozzle 19, inlet 23).

Regarding **claim 11**, Mertens discloses the apparatus wherein the porous chamber is provided with a plug to hold the substance against the base of the inner chamber (Figure 2, lower end of filter unit is solid).

Öffensprung gelöst

18. Oktober 1998



7. Regarding limitations recited in **claims 27, 29, and 30** which are directed to a manner of operating disclosed autoclave, it is noted that neither the manner of operating a disclosed device nor material or article worked upon further limit an apparatus claim. Said limitations do not differentiate apparatus claims from prior art. See MPEP § 2114 and 2115. Further, it has been held that process limitations do not have patentable weight in an apparatus claim. See *Ex parte Thibault*, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969) that states “Expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof and to an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim.”

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

8. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

9. **Claim 12** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mertens (DE 19714790), as applied to **claims 1 and 11** above, and further in view of Pesiri et al. (US 6,916,389, “Pesiri”).

Regarding **claim 12**, Mertens discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. While the reference does disclose that the plug is a planar element abutting the sides of the inner chamber (Figure 2, lower end of filter element, on turntable 13), the reference does not disclose that the plug is held against the substance by a resilient biasing means.

Pesiri discloses a pressure vessel with an inner filter (Figure 2, 102, 105, 106). The reference teaches that a spring loaded bottom plate can be used with the filter element in order to secure and seal the filter (C8/L43-46).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to substitute a spring loaded bottom plate on the filter of Mertens, as taught by Pesiri, since doing so will secure the filter onto the turntable with additional pressure and will seal the bottom edge of the filter element.

10. Claims 1-4 and 27-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Compton (US 4,443,321) in view of Cham (US 5,744,038).

Regarding **claims 1 and 31**, Compton discloses an apparatus for dissolving or suspending a substance in a solvent (abstract) comprising:

- an outer chamber, wherein the outer chamber is a an autoclave (Figure 2, C4/L17-38, autoclave reactor 30)
- an inlet (Figure 2, inlet 36, C4/L17-38)
- a porous chamber within the outer chamber, the porous chamber having a wall which allows passage of solvent and the substance dissolved or suspended in the solvent (Figure 2, porous container 42, C4/L17-38)
- an outlet for removing solvent and solution and/or dispersion from the outer chamber (Figure 2, C4/L17-38, outlet leading into valve 53)

While Compton discloses that the apparatus has turbulence means for creating turbulence within the porous chamber (Figure 2, C4/L17-38), the reference does not disclose that the turbulence means comprises a drive means to rotate the porous chamber within the outer chamber. Rather, the reference suggests a drive means with a propeller-type stirrer (propeller blades 44, motor 46). The stirrer works to mix the fluids in the pressurized chamber (C4/L17-38).



Cham is related to a pressure vessel with an internal porous chamber which is used in extraction procedures. Cham discloses that that the drive means act to rotate the inner porous chamber, as opposed to a stirring device (Figure 2, 46, C3/L26-40). Cham discloses that this type of dispersing means for the incoming fluid offers advantages over other forms of extraction and helps to produce fine droplets of the incoming fluid (C3/L26-40).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to substitute the propeller-type stirrer and drive means of Compton et al. with a driven means which attaches to and rotates the inner porous chamber, as taught by Cham, since doing so provides an advantage over other forms of extraction dispersing procedures. Additionally, finer droplets of fluids will be produce so that the extraction will be more efficient.

Regarding **claim 2**, Compton discloses the apparatus wherein the inlet in the outer chamber supplies solvent directly to a mouth communicating with the porous chamber (Figure 2, inlet 36, C4/L17-38).

Regarding **claim 3**, Compton discloses the apparatus wherein the inlet is in the wall of the outer chamber (Figure 2, inlet 36, C4/L17-38).

Regarding **claim 4**, Compton discloses the apparatus wherein the inlet supplies solvent to the porous chamber and the region between the porous chamber and the outer chamber (Figure 2, C4/L17-38, inlet 36).

Regarding **claims 5-7, 26 and 31**, Compton does not disclose the apparatus wherein the porous chamber is further provided with a longitudinally extending shaft communicating with the solvent inlet of the porous chamber, or that the shaft is porous or perforated. Finally, Compton does not disclose that the porous chamber is adapted to receive the substrate in the

region around this shaft and the porous chamber is adapted to receive solvent through the shaft. Rather, the reference suggests that the inlet tubing terminate at the container wall (inlet 36, Fig. 2).

Cham discloses an alternative arrangement of the inlet tubing, wherein a shaft with an opening at the end extends into the porous chamber for the delivery of solvents (tube 42, opening 45). Since the instant specification is silent to unexpected result, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to arrange the inlet of Compton on a shaft extending into the porous chamber, as taught by Cham, because selecting one of known designs for an opening would have been considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention and because said an opening which delivers solvent to the porous chamber would operate equally well as the one disclosed by Compton. Moreover, Cham discloses that the supply of the fluid through an inlet in the porous chamber may help to disperse the fluid into the outer chamber as the porous chamber rotates (C3/L26-39). This would be particularly useful where the apparatus is being used for delipidating plasma, which may be combined with blood and reintroduced to a subject (C3/L26-39, abstract). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to change the arrangement of the inlet opening, such that it is in the form of a shaft extending into the porous chamber, so that the fluid entering can better disperse into the surrounding fluid. This increases the utility of the device by allowing it to be appropriate for delipidation of plasma which can be later be reintroduced to a subject.

While the inlet (44) is in the form of a longitudinally extending shaft in fluid communication with the inlet (Figure 2), the reference does not disclose that the shaft is porous

along the length of the shaft. Rather, the inlet tube appears to have just a single opening on the end of the tube.

However, inlet tubes which are porous along the length, as opposed to a single opening on the end, are widely used and well known in the art (as evidenced by Green, US 4,476,928, Figures 1 & 2; Pevere et al., US 2,595,979; and McMurphy, US 5,055,185). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to try using an inlet tube which is perforated along its length as opposed to an inlet tube which has only a single opening on the end since doing so amounts to nothing more than the choice from a finite number of predictable types of inlet tubes, all of which will perform the desired function of adding fluid to the chamber.

Regarding **claims 27 and 29-30**, Compton discloses that the reactor is an autoclave (C4/L17-38) which may operate at pressures between 500-5000 psig (approx. 34-344 bar) and at a wide range of temperatures (C3/L40-53). Therefore, the apparatus is capable of the functional language recited in **claims 27 and 29-30**.

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

11. **Claim 10** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Compton (US 4,443,321) and Cham (US 5,744,038), as applied to **claim 1** above, and further in view of Osdorf (US 3,734,160), Garrett et al. (US 4,452,701), Cole (US 6,000,625), and Ohno (US 2003/0151176).

Regarding **claim 10**, Compton discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. While the reference is concerned with the dissolution of a solid material in a solvent, using turbulence-generating means (C4/L16-38, C5/L40-50), the reference only using a propeller-type

mixer. Particularly, the reference does not disclose the apparatus where the turbulence creating means further comprise baffles extending from the inner surface of the outer chamber in the region between the porous chamber and the wall of the outer chamber.

Osdor teaches that baffle plates are known to increase turbulence, thus providing additional mixing and dispersal of fluids (C5/L9-13). Garrett et al. teaches that an increase in turbulence is known to increase the rate of dissolution (C2/L6-9). Cole also teaches that if it is noted that there is not enough turbulence in a mixing system that additional baffles should be added to the system (C3/L13-19). Finally, Ohno et al. teaches that baffles on the inner surface of an outer chamber will aid in generating turbulence, which in turn speeds dissolution rates ([0046]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add baffles to the inner surface of the outer chamber of Compton, as taught by Osdor, Garrett et al., Cole and Ohno et al., since doing so will increase turbulence in the vessel, thereby increasing the rate of dissolution and overall, decreasing the process times.

#### **Response to Arguments**

#### **Response to Arguments**

12. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### **Conclusion**

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KATHERINE ZALASKY whose telephone number is (571) 270-7064. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30am - 4:00pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vickie Kim can be reached on (571)272-0579. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Krishnan S Menon/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1777

/K. Z./  
Examiner, Art Unit 1777  
11 February 2011